OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. THE SPEECHES OF JUDGE BLACK AND OTHERS IN THE COOPER UNION.

What the Veteran Jurist Says of Railroad Extortion and the Remedy—Attorneys for Generations as Judges—The Letter of Sensor Windom—Objects of the League. The National Anti-Monopoly League held avery large meeting in the Cooper Institute last night in response to a call to those who believe that corporations should not be permitted to run this country." Many ladies were present. Mr. L. E. Chittenden presided. The appearance of the venerable Peter Cooper as one of the Vice-Presidents was greeted with pplause. President Chittenden, in his opening address, said this was a fitting time to reall Washington's appropriate words, in which he called attention to the "fatal tendencies of hose combinations organized to direct, control, and counteract, and awe the constituted auhorities." He said that the Anti-Monopoly was not organized to make warfare upon corparalions but was the friend of corporations. It was organized against the tyranny, and irregularities of corpora-The object of the Lengue was to cheapen the necessaries of life, so that the poor man could live and bring up his family decentify. What was the reason that coal was sold at wholesale for double the price for which it could be sold here at a fair profit? R was because of the exactions of the monopoof transportation. The same was true of sverr other great staple, of corn and other food. Telegraphic charges were also at least double a tair rate, owing to monopoly. How could the people remedy the evil? By logislation. To do this the Supreme Court must be kept pure. No corporation attorney must be made a Judge of that court. The Legislature must be kept pure. so that when it becomes necessary to pass an act for the protection of 20,000,000 of people the proposition shall not be sent to the committee piscellaneous business. [Great applause.] The League did not propose to found a political party unless it was necessary to protect the After the glee club of the Lengue had sung the

President introduced Judge Jeremiah Black of Penuarivania as the statesman, the profound lawer, the sloquent advocate, the unpurchased and unpurchasable friend of the people. As the venerable Judge advanced to the front be required ordial welcome. JUDGE BLACK'S SPEECH.

Judge Black, after a few preliminary remarks, said that he would tell what he knew about railroad monopoly. There was one fact underlying the whole question. It was alleged that the railroad corporations, being put into possession of the public highways of the country, and bound to rus them in the interest of the people, to whoulthey belong, are but public servants and trustees. But they have violated their trusts grossly and shamefully. They are clothed by law with power sufficient to enable them to perform their functions effectively, and yet, not content with that they have grasped at and seized other powers which do not belong to them. They have perverted, misused, and abused these powers for the basest purposes of private gain. They have a right to be raimbursed all that it cost them, and to receive reasonable profit. The allegation is, however, that they den't stop at that, but they go beyond and take unbounted millions of money. It is alleged that these men in doing this are doing an unutterable wrong, that cannot be borne, because it is greatly to the detriment of the public interest. It retarts the general prosperity and cripples the industry of the country. If the allegation be wrong, the railroad companies are much wronges. If it is wrong, the newspapers are liberling them. A voice—
They tell the truth, I if it be false, the league ought to disband and cease its attacks on these disinterested gentlemen. (Laughter) But I hewspapers are literling them. [A voice—"They tell the truth," If it the false, the league eight to disband and cease (is nitacks on these disinterested gentleme. [Lauchter.] But I rather think it is true. Nay, further, I am convinced it is true. The proofs surround you everywhere. The voice of complaint comes on the wings of the wind from every quarter of this vast continent. The public reserving are full of the evidence. Congressional committees have put the evidence on record. Legislative committees in different States have done the same thing. All agree that these accusations are true. The accused parties do not deny it. [A Voice—Thisy boast of it.] Some of them hang their heads in stient admission of their guilt. Others brazen if out. They claim that gained as not public highways, but are private property; that any attempt to control them is confiscation, and that the Supreme Court in its decision against them was guilty of comminism and Kearnyism. Others admit this wong, and yet say that they cannot see any way to safely control them.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Judge Black continued, is the ablest advocate of railroad mapoor, and he deprecates any legislation that

companies were wrong and that GARFIELD'S WARNING.

Another authority, that of a statesman. Gen, Garfield (mingled applause and hisses), had sooken on the question, showing how the railroad had got hind equal to nine States as 'argo as the State of Ohio. Gen, Garfield warned the people that the railroad corporations might overthrow the Government of the country unless they were throuted. If Gen, Oarfield should act upon those convictions, there would be a blast in the Presidential trumpet that would raily all parties. But if Mr. Garfield should raily all parties. But if Mr. Garfield about of about on an untruthful to his trust as the monopoly had been to them. There could be no neutrality. The actiation, once begun, would go on until 50,000,000 people would tearn the important secret that they are \$6,000,000 strong. How much have these corporations taken out of the awent of the people? A voice. Four-lifths. That does not answer the question. I want to know how much in dollar and conts. (Another voice. Ten times as much as the national debt.) The amount is so much that I am almost ashamed to say how much its. You must allow them fall the cost of their investment and a fair interest. But all beyond that they have no right to; it is mere robbey. I will prove to the heart's content of anythody that theso people have no right to take more. Their charter, so far as its lives them more, has no validity, and is void.

Under the Constitution, the speaker continued, a charter cannot be made to operate as a roving commission to gravat and a few man and a few more. mai tieno people have no right to take more. Their charter, so far as italives them more, has nevalidity, and is void.

Under the Constitution, the apeaker continued, a charter cannot be made to operate as a roving commission to go out and take public plunder. [Applanas.] What have they taken over and above their rights? I desire to do whather railroad companies will not do—I want to make my charges reasonable. The freights at the lowest are twee as high as they ought to be. Between New York and Chicago they charge 35 cents per hundred weight. The testimony taken before the Hepburn Committee proved that. In 1870 freights went down to 10 cents per hundred. The testimony of experts proved that 15 cents gave a living profit. It would not give big dividends. At twenty cents they make an enormous profit. But they brought it up to forty cents by combinations that took place in three months of one year. They reduced it to thirty-five, where it is now. If it is not plain that this is affect cents ger lot more than it ought to be there is an end to kuman reason. On the grain crop of last year, an advance of five cents would amount to \$75,000,000. But that was not one third of their business. To see what the effect of a raise of live cents per 100 is you must said by that by three, making \$225,000,000. But they have a not conton with \$225,000,000. They have have not conton with \$225,000,000. They have have not conton with \$225,000,000, or enough to pay the national debt. Yet on the short hauls they charge fifty times as much as they charge for hong freight. When the excesses of the short freight are aided, you must said they have for the plander. Take one case:

\*\*Discrimination\*\*

gregate amount of the plander. Take one case:

Regards amount of the plander. Take one case:

A man who wants to hard a ton of coal twelve
miles from Philadelphia will have to pay as
much as he would be charged to bring the
same ton from Chicago to Philadelphia. The
charge is fifty times too much. Forty-nine dollars is roblery. It may not be stealing according to law, but the difference between that and
the largery for which you send a
man to Sing Sing is purely technical.

Great hughter. A man in Georgia
undiatook to manufacture a corn planter.

He built his factory and made his goods, but
was ruced out of business by the competition of
distant manufacturers, who got preferences in
freight. He was obliged to shut up his factory,
and he wo to over it. Closed by order of the
Georgia fashway. Then he got his machinery
manufactured in Pennsylvania 706 miles away,
and had his goods carried for the same price
that he used to be charged for a short distances. It
was also that there should be one such case.

It was also regarded for the same price
that he used to be charged for a short distances. It
was also sommunities had been treated that
way. He had goods carried for the same price
that he had sone among his own friends ownlag coal mines, and had found desolution spread
over a whole region, because the Battimore and
Onto Kalirond would not carry the coal to combets with their own mines. The same desolulon was spread in other parts of the country.

Is wanted in the case of the country.

Is wanted would not carry the soal to combets with their own mines. The same desolulon was spread in other parts of the country.

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Discussion of coal twelve

own purposes, would their memories be reown purposes, would their memories be respected as now? Suppose an official abuses his trust, what ought you to do with him? Yes should do precisely as you ought to do with these railroad people—turn them out and get a new set. Who is entitled to the benefit of the increased facilities for carrying passengers? Surely the railroad companies should not have all the brofits. What are the remedies? Some gentlemen propose confederating railroads. Originally there were four running from the east to the west-carminal, conspilact,

companies should not have sit the profits. What are the romedies? None gestlemen propose confederating railroads. Originally there were four running from the east to the west.

CRIMINAL CONSTRACY.

They put their power under one man and pool their receipts. All the profits of the four are divided equally. They sail themselves not the Confederate States, but the confederated railroads. They have a constitution in which they have a constitution in which they have devided their departments into legislative, executive, and judicial. Itaushier. They charge what they please. They propose to destroy competition. They will decide whether rates shall go up or down. The whole set of them are criminals in the eye of the law. It has been decided a handred times that such combinations are a criminal conspiracy, for which every man concerned in them was liable to be arrested, tried, and imprisoned. Under fair competition, which is the law in the continuous companies would what the first interest of the contrary has the right to proven the governs, the early of the contrary has the right to proven the governs, the early of the contrary has the right to prevent one part of the contrary has the right to prevent one part of the way of making a State law that will remedy the early in the series of the same that all the States should be one for the purpose of commerce, For that reason Congress has the power to regulate commerce not only with foreign nations, but his churen to have a mint and a Post Office. For that reason whave a mint and a Post Office, For that reason whave a mint and a Post Office, for the treason congress has the power to regulate commerce, not only with foreign nations, but his between the several States. What should the Government do? I am in favor of the simplest possible way. When you have got a grantic and monstrous evil like this, the best way is to hit tibetween the eyes. There is no doubt that the damage done to individuals by these companies should be compensated. Then the law should fix a reasonable t

States." The give club then sang an anti-menopoly song to the tune of "John Brown's Body." These are sample stanzas:

For Vanderbilt and Company 'its indeed a gilded age, But powerly increases and 'us thus that tramps are minde; Shall it, will it, be continued when the people's votes are weighed? As we go marching on. No 'we'll hang Jay Gould in efficy) on a sone apple tree.
And bring to grief the pletters of a base monopoly:
From the heartless glouds of hooty we've determined to
be tree.
As we go marching on.

Gen. Reagan of Texas, the author of the first Inter-State Commerce bill, spoke at commend-able length in defence of Congressional inter-ference to prevent the further encroachments of the railroad monopoles.

Mr. Fiwler, President of the Farmers' Alli-ance of New York State, spoke of the trials of the farmers of this State and their contests with the farmers of this State and their contests with

Mr. Thurber read the resolutions, which presented, as the practical results sought by the League, the following:

1. Laws compelling transportation and telegraph companies to hase their charges upon cost and risk of service, instead of the new theory enumerated by their control of the new theory enumerated by their cases to the new theory enumerated against any citizen or class of entities no noble highways.

4. Italical Commissions or courts. State and rational to give effect to thus which are or may be placed upon the states books.

5. Laws making it the duty of public law officers to defend a citizen's rights against injustice by powerful corporations. porations.

6. Laws to prevent taxing the public to pay dividends on watered stock.

7. Stringent laws against bribery, including a prohibition of free passes.

8. Laws enacted by Congress enforcing the provisions of the first critics of the Constitution, to remitate commerce among the several States, fixing maximum rates to be charged by corporations for labor, service or thuse of property.

9. A liberal policy toward our water ways which, during the season of navigation, are potent in preventing experience that we have a by corporate monopolies.

ruitant charges by corporate monopolies.

10. Laws providing for the restriction within properties of corporate powers and privileges generally, and or the protection and elevation of the masses.

TO RECONSTRUCT THE PARTY. Measures for Reorganizing the Democracy

that were Adopted Last Night. The Committee of Twenty-one appointed by the Committee of One Hundred to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the Democracy of this city continued its work last evening After a brief discussion, the committee decided that there should be no enrollment of voters before the primary meetings, and that at the primaries the voting should be done viva voce each voter giving his name and residence, and declaring for whom he votes. Corporation Counsel Whitney then moved that a sub-committee be created in each Assembly district, to be composed of the members of the Committee of One Hundred from that district and two members of that committee who are not residents of that district; that these committees name men to call to order the primaries in their respective election districts; and that they report all frauds in the primaries to the Committee of One Hundred.

Ex-Mayor Cooper moved as an amendment that the Committee of One Hundred appoint a man in each election district to call the primary meeting to order and preside until the meeting is organized. each voter giving his name and residence, and

man in each election district to call the primary meeting to order and preside until the meeting is organized.

Some debate followed, and then the amendment was passed. Mr. Whitney then moved that for one week after a primary election any voter may file with any member of the Committee of One Hundred in his Assembly district notice of fraudulent voting in his election district; that this committeeman shall report the facts to the Committee of One Hundred, who shall decide all contests.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson opposed this motion on the ground that its adoption would give the Committee of One Hundred power to control the primary elections of the proposed organization. He therefore inoved that any contest in any election district primary be decided by the delegates to the Assembly District Committee from its uncontested election districts.

Ex-Judge J. W. Fowler, who appeared for the Irving Hail Democracy, said that it was doubtful whether that organization would adopt the plan of the Committee of One Hundred if Mr. Whitney's motion was passed. Mr. Whitney's motion was passed. Mr. Whitney's motion was passed. Mr. Whitney's motion was passed.

FRANCE AND GREECE,

Gambetta Makes a Speech on the Question of Muskets and Encouragement.

Pants, Feb. 21.-In the Chamber of Deputies oday, M. Devés, Republican, requested explanations from the Ministry relative to the Greek affair, and asked whether the arms which the Minister of War promised to Greece were delivered or were about to be delivered. and if it were true that the arms had been sent to Mar seilles and Havre for shipment to Greece.

Premier Ferry and that neither the War Minister nor

Premier Ferry and that mether the War Nimister nor the Government had ever promised 20,000 mushed to Greece. The Greek Government, he said, had asked for them, but the request was refused. If the elatement had been true the French Cabinet should not have been merely questioned, but impensived. If the elatement had been true the French Cabinet should not have been merely questioned, but impensived. If declared that any district had not have been sent and some parties accessed in expliciting a cream number of converted mushets and selicide cartridges, but the Government entering informed of the master solped their delivery.

A Grand proposition of extant number of converted mushers and entering informed the master could be accessed in the public delate.

A Grand proposition of the first control of the cartridges of the Overnment, either by commel or hydrocard up by public delate, and their predecessors. The Minister Control of the special policy of the country. It was they who as at the representatives to the Herrin Contention, and who direction the cauter policy for the country and the country in the present Cabinet of the special policy of the Government, and had carettly abstanced from a research. He had no share very corring the direction the cauter policy for any three caute of the policy of the Government, and had never the guideline of the policy of the Government, and had never carried on any kind of agustion.

A Great Preventive of Consumption Olitfie's "Tasteless" Cod Liver Oil, with Lime and Wild Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Sowery. -- Ade. PLOODS IN CALIFORNIA.

Graphic Pictures of the Great Inundation in the Sacramento Valley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.-The greatest calamity that can happen to California is a dry winter. From May to October, and often from February to December, there is never a single irop of rain in any part of the State. Along the const this is partly compensated for by fogs, but in the interior a hot sun pours its effugence from an unobscured sky day after day through spring, summer, and autumn. The grass dries up. The trees wither and turn gray. The ground bakes and grows hard, and on every highway the dust becomes a foot deep, and on the slightest disturbance envelops pedestrian and horseman in dense clouds. The weeds by the wayside turn as white as the wicker work of brand new baskets. Ponds, creeks, and rivers dry up, and boys play in their gravelly beds. Cracks start in the wooden frames of the fi may houses. In many places the thirsty earth breaks open, as if panting for moisture. The great San Josquin Valley, the vast wheat

ourth breaks open, as if panting for moisture. The great San Joaquin Valley, the vast wheat growing region of the State, becomes a burning desert, and go to what part of the State you may you find nature clad, not in smiling verdures, but in a monotomous gray and brown.

This is the dry season in California. But no sooner do the rains come than the whole aspect of nature is changed. Almost in a day the parched grass becomes green and fresh, the trees assume new life, and while snow and to deck the fields of the Eastern States we have here the appearance and the temperature of suring. The dry creeks fill up as if by maric, and where the appearance and the summer played tag on the ground they now go swimming. It is easy to see that a rainy winter is a thing of urgent necessity, and that it is ardently longed for. It moses abundant crops, fat cattle, and general prosperity during the ensuing year. A winter of drought, on the contrary, entails widespread suffering and rain. The extreme drought of 184 caused the loss of nine-tenties of all the crops of the State, while tens of thousands of cattle, horses, and sheep perished of starvation, and the price of wheat rose to 80 per hundred weight. In the northern coast counties there is not usually much danger of a disastrously dry winter, but in the interior, and unficularly in the southern counties, the prospects of good rains form the chief to pic for species of good rains form the chief to pic for speculation as early as September, and the first thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the southern counties, the prospects of good rains form the chief to pic for speculation as early as September, and the first thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the morning and the last thing a farmer does in the morning and the last

The Sacramento River, which runs from the

property, untold suffering and injury have been inflicted.

The Sadramento River, which runs from the north central part of the State past the city of Sacramento, has for many years been growing more and more of a menace to the country through which it flows, on account of the hydraulic mining operations in the foothills. A number of mining corporations there wash for the precious modals, and turn the debris resulting from their work into the streams that roll down into the plains. Year by year these streams have been filling up, the bed of the Sacramento baving been raised not less than twenty feet above its original level. To keep them from overflowing, extensive levees have been built on both banks, but whenever there is an unusually wet winter these walk are in danger of giving way. The city of Sacramento has itself thus been flooded, and it has been in miniment danger this year. Fortunately for the capital of our State, the levee on the further side of the Sacramento is the weaker of the two, and when the stream becomes so swollen that the embankments are bound to give way at some point, the weaker further side is likely to yield first. It did so this year, and the little town of Washington, which lies is in feet below the high water mark of the season, received the full brunt of the flood. The whole population of the place was driven out, and many families had to seek refuge on the summit of the ievees, where they remained exposed to wind and rain and utterly destitute. The Legislature and the San Francisco Board of Trade have been appealed to for aid, and contributions for their relief have been sent in from all parts of the Sacramenis developed by the floods is the little town of Tebama, in which only two or three houses are out of the water, while many are covered up to their eaves. Many of the inhabitants found shelter in the railroad depot. Eight houses, many barns, wagons, live stock, and two Chinameu were carried away by the flood. A graphic description of the speciale to be witnessed in the submer mento and Marysville, hie says that as far as the eye can see there is a surging expanse of water. Upon the tops of the levees, where they are not broken, cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and here and there families with their household goods, are encamped. Many signalled the steamer in the hope of being rescued, but it was impossible, on account of the condition of the broken dykes and the violence of the eddysteamer in the hope of being rescued, but it was impossible, on account of the condition of the broken dykes and the violence of the eddying currents, to get mear them. Here and there families were seen on the tops of houses and on other dwellings, and in the tree tops chickens and cast were visible. Everywhere the property and work of man, the expectations and results of engineering skill, had been set at maught by the unprecedented floods, greater even than in 1862, when there were no levees and few dwellings along the river.

The full extent of the damage cannot yet be computed, but it will have to be measured by millions. Miles of railroad track have been washed away. The valuable buildings of the United States Fishery on the McCloud River have been carried off. The great Vernon warehouse, containing 35,000 sacks of grain, after holding out for some time, gave way, and the greater part, if not all, of the grain is lost. On one island of the Sacramento 10,000 heres of grain are said to have been destroyed. The Sacrament , though the largest, is not the only stream whose overflow has caused destruction. The Mokelunne, San Joaquin, and Feather Rivers, as well as numerous smaller ones tributary to these, have overrun their banks and flooded large sections of farming lands dotted with dwellings. An eye-winess says that roads are complisely obliterated, fences down, stock drowned, and that the spectacle is "one vast panorama of destruction and doath, unrellated by a single bright pleture."

The floods have had their curious incidents, Sections of the railroad track between Davisyllie and Sacramento were found at a distance of four miles from the line, and a steamer has been crusing about over the fields, picking it up. In Colusa County, where the damage is estimated at a million dollars, men were paid \$1 an hour to fight the floods. A gentleman travelling to the floods that the northern and central parts of the southern coast, there has been no rain at all. This woll illustrates the diversified character of our c

our climate. A resident of San Diego writes under date of the 6th inst: "Everybody here looked for a portion of the storms that have vis-ited the upper part of the State, but so far we have had little else than fog in the shape of THE GERMAN CABINET CRISIS, Blamarck Explains the Situation and Says

there are no Real Differences. BERLIN, Feb. 21.-The cause of the Cabinet crisis is as follows: The lower House of the Landing had amended the Government bill on local administration. The amendment intrusted the supervision thereof t the Local Council instead of to the Landrath, as was pro-posed by the till. When returned to the upper House Count you Eulenburg accepted the amend nent. A few minutes afterward Herr Rommel, a clerk in the Ministry of Commerce. Prince Hismarck's special department, stated that Prince Bismarck's presence was prevented by illness and read a paper to the effect that Prince Bisstated that Prince Biamarck's presence was prevented by illness, and read a paper to the effect that Prince Bismarck could not consent to intrust the supervision of communes to irresponsible bodies. He would submit the bill to the Emperar, but would make on its revision in a divergment sense before appying it to other provinces. In the upper House of the Prussion Dec to day, before the consense of the Prussion Dec to day, before the consense of the Prussion Dec to day, before the consense of the Prussion Dec to day, before the consense of the provinces. The consense of the Prussion Dec to day, before the consense of the Prussion Dec to day, before the consense of the provinces of the provinces of the Prussion Dec to day, before the provinces of the p

Pleading Intextention to Excuse Bigamy. Mary S. Davis, the wife of John S. Davis of Mary S. Davis, the wife of John S. Davis of East New York, was posterial arrested on a charge of having committed higamy by marrying John Patrick Rame, who was arrested lost week. She claimed that she was indicated at the limp of the marrying, and did not know what she was about. MR. BERGI'S TENEMENTS.

The Conditions Under which Some of his Numerous Teaants Live. "These ancient rockeries with plenty of chink hotes, where old hats have taken the place of window panes, and that have a genorally disjointed appearance, are in many cases the health lest tenements we have," said a physician whose duties take him a good deal into the densely populated east side regions. "They are sorry dens for a family to dwell in, to be sure, but the air gets into them, and that is more than can be said of some of those that haven't commenced to fall to pieces yet. No thanks to the landlords, though, for that, Hello, Mrs. Mac- | How's Teddy? Better, ch? Well, keep up the mixture for a day or two, and he'll be out again all right."
"This," said the doctor, resuming his re-

marks to the reporter who had been his com-panion for a couple of blocks in East Twelfth street," is one of Bergh's tenants."
"Yes, sir; I believe so, sir," said the woman,

in answer to questions," but another man's the landlord. The rooms was very flithy and the

"Yes, sir; I believe so, sir," said the woman, in answer to questions, "but another man's the landlord. The rooms was very flithy and the rean used to pour through the roof and the people was sick a great deal. But the new landlord's had the roof fixed and new kalsomine put on the walls, and it's better now."

"Those are the houses owned by Bergh as Pressident of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," the doctor explained, as the walk was resumed. The houses were in shocking condition, almost incredibly bad until lately. This new lessee, Marx, is putting them in better shape, though, and looks after the tenants. There has been only one case of diphtheria in these Twelfth street tenements. I believe, this winter Eighteen tenements, I believe, this winter Eighteen tenement houses, occupied by more than a hundred families, are owned in this city by Henry Bergh. Ten were inherited by Mr. Bargh, and eight are owned by him in his capacity as President of the society, and were formerly the property of Louis Bonard, an eccentric Frenchman who died in 1872, authorizing Mr. Bergh in his will 'to use, occupy, enjoy, and dispose of them for the benefit of the society.' Four of the houses are at 22 and 24 Mulherry street, near Worth. It would pay you to stop and look into thom when you are down that way."

The surgestion was acted upon.

The two front buildings were erected before architects had devised narrow halls in order to gain room on city lots. They are four stories tall, and they cover an area of 25 by 40 feet ench. There are two families in each story, so that the living room of each family is shout 18 by 20 feet. This is cut up into two or three rooms, in which are crowled four five, or six persons. The estings are low and dingy. The halls are repulsive are lowes are four stories tall, and they cover an area of 25 by 40 feet ench. The space between the front and rear buildings in shout 50 by 15 feet. In it are the outuildings is about 50 by 15 feet. In it are the outuildings for the onity in these

PHILADELPHIA'S GAS FRAUDS.

Mr. Hunter Proposes to Show How the People Lost \$1,000 a Day. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The attempts of Comptroller Pattison and the investigating supposed fraud in the office of the Gas Trust do not succeed very well, owing to all sorts of methods used to block their proceedings. The committee have discovered that it was customary for coal companies to make their bids large enough to allow of rebates to the Trust, or iarge enough to allow of rebates to the Trust, or at least to certain members of the Trust. Meantime the Comptroller has been auditing the bills. A day or two ago he discovered that bills for incidentals amounting to \$10,000 were either missing or were withheld by Cashier White. To-day he refused to visit the office of the Gas Trust. He says he does not mean to proceed with the audit until he is notified that the missing bills are produced. Mr. White, when asked about these bills to-day, said that they had not yet been found.

As the meeting of Councils of March 3 has been dispensed with the investigating committee cannot report until the 10th, after which the report must go over to be printed. The only remaining meaning will be that of the 24th. As the present session of Councils will end thereafter, it will thus be too late to have the report considered and passed upon by both chambers. It is said that a number of citizens intend appealing to the Grand Jury for a thorough investigation on those points which the Trust and the cost companies declined to explain.

Mr. Hunter will exhibit at the next meeting of the investigation of the contribute of the Mr. Hunter will exhibit at the next meeting of the investigating committee the details of the alleged mismanagement, by which the people are defrauded to the extent of a thousand dol-lars a day.

lars a day. THE ICICLE BEATEN.

Mr. Roosevelt's Famous Ice Tacht Outsailed by Mr. Relyen's New Craft. POUGHREEISIE, Feb. 21.-A few days ago a amiseme ice yacht came here from Athena. She was be Robert Scott, and her fame for speed in the upper Hudson had preceded ber. She is about thirty feet long iver all, has a jib ten feet on the bowsprit, and has near ly 680 yards of canvas. She came down the river on the day of her first arrival like a whirlwind, sailed by her owner, lipe Reiyea, pilet of the steamboat Samuel S. Miller. He, with the aid of Buckhout, the ice yacht owner, lipse Relyea, pilet of the steamboat Samusi S. Miller. He, with the aid of Buckhout, the ice yacht builder, constructed her here last summer. All day Saturdaysahe was viewed by hundreds of people, and shrewd yachtsmen were afraid of her saining qualities. Friendly chais occurred with her owner, and flianty he aud Mr. Rosseveit, the owner of the leitle, got into conversation, when Mr. Relyea expressed a desire for a friendly race, and asked Mr. Rosseveit winted her considered his best but the result of the following fresh and she will be the state of the following fresh north-north-west, and the terminate the state of the following fresh north-north-west, and the terminate the state of the following fresh north-north-west, and the terminate the state of the following fresh north-north-west, and the terminate the state of the following fresh north-north-west, and the terminate the wind to the higher than on the remne plank, and there was only one man on the Robert Scott, apid he the lelinsman. They not a way evenly, and started against the wind to the higher flag on the club coirse. Show after cetting away the Athens boat shot shead, and led to the flag turning its hait a mile alleged of the letter. After the starting far, which she rounded closely, and started up the river again for the last time. She she wand there company had cut to a mod for the Robert becking a second or two the wind lott her.

In the mean time the Scott caucht the freshening breeze further out in the river, and she skimmed along the lighting, going right away to the wind ward of the letter. Iciels

Now the Iciels was out again, and getting all the wind
she wanted, but the Scott was making extraordinary
time and rounded the upper flas nearly a quarter of a
mile ahead of the Iciels, and beat her home fully half a
mile.

A Pugilistic District Attorney. GLEN'S FALLS, Feb. 21.-Henry A. Howard, District Attorney of Wairen County, and Melville A Bitely, Chief of the Gien's Fails police, engaged in a con-Ritely, Chief of the tilen's Falls police, encaged in a con-troversy in the Bisckwell House office this morning, which culminated in Howard knocking Bitely down. The latter will probably lose the use of one eye. How-ard and Bitely have been at loggerheads for some time, It is probable that stops will be taken to accure Ritely's removal, as the gigarrel tuday resulted from his refusal to assist another collect in streamy on Jas B. King, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for keeping a disorderly humas.

disorderly limits.

An application is also to be made to Gov. Cornell to rehove Richard Smith, Sheriff of the county, for malfeasance in office in connection with the King case.

King is still at large, although his sentence has been
affirmed by the General Term and Court of Appeals. The Cesnola Collection. The trustees of the Metropolican Museum o

Art last evening accepted the report of the investigating committee on published allegations of alterations of ob-jects in the Ceancia collection, and voted that the Fresithen the requested to assure the Director that the in-quiries were made solely because of his urgent and re-peated demands, and not for the entistaction of the trustees, who have always known the allegations to be false. The thanks of the trustees were voted to Picas-dent Barnard, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and Judge Day, the Committee of the Committee of the Moseum of the Committee of the Moseum of the American Section of F.W. Stevens who has resigned. Thirty-seven annual members were closted, among them U. S. Grant, Jr., and John C. Hauniton.

Failed for \$100,000.

The failure of Emanuel Morris, wholesale dealer in dry goods, with \$100,000 liabilities, is reported. He had a New York office at 1000 Canal street, and atores at Corpi Christi and Laredo, Texas, and at New Loredo, Mexic He did a very large business, but having to grant lar-credits, was provertially hard up for ready money. I March last he made a statement, showing assets \$44,000 and inshifting \$61,000. He has made an assignment to I kirsch. New York office at 1909 Canal street, and stores at Corpu-

The Cauada Cable Company. OTTOWA, Ont. Feb. 21.-The Senate has amended the act to incorporate the European, American, and Canadian Cable Company, limited, so as to restrict the rate to be charged to fifty cents per word on every measage sent over the company's line from the cold where the measage is received in Canada as in west as Omtario, to any penal in Great Britain and Ireland, or type verse.

Alderman Mulligna's Stiver Wedding. The silver wedding of Alderman Daniel Mullioan and his wife, Cordelia, took place at Harrigan and Hart's Theatre last evening. The guests invited themselves, and the house was packed. The play opened with a scene in Alderman Malligan's residence. His wife, like the wives of some other New York Aldermen, repairs the inroads made by the Alderman's election expenses by letting furnished rooms. Among her tenants are a bad actor,

repairs the inroads made by the Alderman's election expenses by letting furnished rooms. Among her tenants are a bad actor, the proprietor of a concert hall, and Gustarus Lochauller, interpreter at Castle Garden. Lochauller drives the tenants to distraction by practising on a trombone. John Wild and Billy Grey, in the character of colored citizens, await Mrs. Mulligan's acrival to receive her orders in regard to the silver wedding. A ten-minutes conversation ensure, onlivened by the frequent appearance of the actor and theatrical proprietor, who want coal and water. Wild thinks that the actor would make "a good picture for Pack." and Grey suggests that the proprietor would make a fine Tribme editor. Wild inquires the whereabouts of Rebecca Allag, and is told that she is in a bake shop. "Then," replies Wild, "she can see the Boston boats go br." Mrs. Mulliam gives the enterers their orders, and they depart. Meantime in comes Tony Hart, in the character of Dennis Mulliam, for thirty years mate of a vessel. In Sallor language he inquires for rooms, and is accommodated with a sky parior. The Alderman turns up, and inquires concerning the "man-o'-war's-man" whom he met on the stairs. Mrs. Mulliam says he is one of the tenants, and the Alderman protests against her keeping a sailor boarding house. His wife complains of his late hours. He excuses himself by saying that he was detained at the City Hall to draw up a writ of corpus cristi to remove a barber's pole."

The Alderman's tost ensemble is perfect. He wears the shiniest of beavers, heaviest of waten chains, and a suit of light cheek ciothes. His halr, is parted in the middle and friezed at a Bressant. Hart samin turns up with a cart load of sailor's dunnage, and is about to be soundly thrashed when the Alderman recognizes him as a cousin whom he had not seen in thirty years. An old-fashioned spree follows, in which all become intoxicated. Hart sings a delicious song by Braham, entitled "The Castaways." The Alderman produces whiskey which he says. "travels on ral

and elerk in New York within the next six months.

The Full Moons are introduced in the third act, and John Wild takes the third degree in Sons of Mains style. The march is pretty, but hardly up to the usual standard.

The silver weiding closes the play. Its interest is enhanced by the jealousy of Mrs. Mulligan. Finding a bottle labelled "Rat Poison," she tries to end her woes by drinking it. The doctor is called, and it is discovered that the bottle vontained the best Calcutta brandy, a present to the Alderman, who had labelled it poison to keep his colored cook from drinking it.

The play is fully as interesting as any of its predecessors of the Mulligan series.

"Hobbles" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The Goodwin company began last evening a short engagement at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, and produced their clever and amusing extravagance of "Hobbies," It is an entertainment of the lightest kind, but it is filled with such native drollery and unaffected, easy humor that it makes serious con-

sideration impossible. There is nothing to be done but abandon oneself to the current of fun. yield passively to its fantastic and whimsical yield passively to its fantastic and whimsical nonsense, and laugh recklessly with every one else. The audience was large, and expressed its pleasure by the noisless demonstrations of appleuse and the most uproartous laughter. Mr. N. C. Goodwin was the chief provocation. This artists gifts, originally confined to his head, have steadily expanded, and permeated the remotest portions of his person. In a spiritual sense he has possibly the most highly endowed pair of legs in the country, such is their energy, such their subtlety of expression. There is a world of meaning in their movement, and a deep fugacious significance in their infrequent repose. Indeed, Mr. Goodwin's whole carriage is full of the deepest interest, and to behold him, to study the marvellous mystery and variety of his aspect, is an intellectual privilege for which to be grateful. There is more insidous humor in his legs alone, adorned as they are in the raiment legs alone, adorned as they are in the raimont of the criminal classes, than resides in the en-tire personalities of half the low comedians in

tive personalities of hair the low comedians in town.

"Hobbies" is full of bumptious, cleanly fun, which bubbles and sputters through it from one end to the other. It is acted in a key of hilarious exaltation, and with great clearness and spirit, and is, on the whole, as well worth seeing as anything of its class that there is before the public.

"The Tourists" at Niblo's.

The tourists, in a Puliman palace car have arrived at Haveriy's Niblo's Garden Theatre and will stop over some time, not however for repairs, as the car is still in good running order, though it has been on the road ever since it was last here. The tourists, too, are not at all latigued by their long trip. They are a jolly commany to travel with. Their voices are still fresh, their laughter rings out as merrily as ever, and neither duet nor ciniters can keep them from singing. The porter of the Pullman palace car has not drouped the habit of collecting "fifty cents all round" for every scrap of information. Faro Jack still persists in recognizing in that stationalists. Aunth Pamelia, an old acquaintance of '45. Richard Morque-Eye will nave it that little Jack Horner drew a piano instead of a plum out of his Christians pie, and even now it takes two people to prevent Josephine from turning a summersault after she has made the discoverythat "Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water," and that "Jack feil down and broke his grown, and it cost him a dollar and a quarter." ning order, though it has been on the road ever

'The Banker's Daughter" at the Grand Opera House.

Some of the finer points of "The Banker's Daughter" were lost in the vastness of the Grand Opera House stage last evening; but Grand Opera House stage last evening; but there was no room to spare in the auditorium. for it was crowded in every part. Mr. Pok's G. Washington Phipps. Mr. Lemovne's Old Broten, and Miss Jowett's Lidian represented the original cast from the Union Square; Mr. Mark Pendieton's Harold Rulledge was much better than the character as before presented; Miss Piorence Wnite as Mrs. Broten gave a curiously securate copy of Miss Harrison's happy personation; and the other substitutes varied in merit betwist good and bad. The seeners showed to better advantage than on the smaller stage, and the great audience was abundantly pleased.

Amusement Notes.

Mr Gus Williams, in "Our Germ in Senator," is at the Windsor Theatre. Mr. Bartley Campbell's play. "The Gailey Maye," was preduced at the Withamsburgh Navelly Pheatre had evening. The action was generally good, and the play was smoothly presented.

evening. The acting was generally good, and the play was smoothly presented.

Mr. Charles B. Bishoo gave an excellent and exceedingly lengthate moperemention of the Weiser Brood at Haweris's Brooklyn Theater last evening. The supporting company acquitted them selves exceedingly.

Mr. Augusta Daly's conset, "Needles and Pina," was given at the Brooklyn Fark Theory as to evening by an exceeding the acquire company. The third interest points of the pay west cleverly presented, and the audience appeared to the present of the pres

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sunrises .... G 31 Sun sets .... 5 29 Moon rises ... 5 5 Sandy Hook. 1 13 Gov Island . 1 51 Hell Gate ... 3 40

Arrived Monor, Pen 21
Ss City of highmond, Inverpool Peb 10, and Queenstown 11th.
Ss Ville de Marseille, Nouvellon, Havre Feb 5.
Ss Ana de Sala, Onnaga, Havana,
Ss Witten, Jarvis, Bona,
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Ss Fiamborough, Whitchurst, Bermida.
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Ss Kiyator, Winckley, Philadelphys.
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Bark M. J. K., Tiller, Halliax.

JACOB GERHARDT'S CRIME.

A Sullivan County Farmer's Indictment for Murdering his Sister-in-Law.

PORT JERVIS, Feb. 21,-The case of Jacob Gerhard came before the Orand Jury of Solitivan County in Montreello to-day and resulted in his indictment. The crime of which he is accused is the murder of his broth-er's wife, Mrs. Mina Gerhardt. In Cochecton Centre on the 5th of last December. Mrs. Gerhardt was about 25 years old, and her husband had been dead about a year.

the bile of last December. Mrs. Gerhardt was about by years old, and her husband had been dead about a year. Jacob Gerhardt, the murderer, was a brother in-law of Mrs. Gerhardt and is shout 37 years old. After the death of his brother he lived with the murdered woman. They had many quarrels.

Mrs. Gerhardt was engaged to a Binghamton man stated Bramsing, and was to have been married on the work of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of

New York Stock Exchange-Sales Feb. St. PRITED STATES. STATE, AND CITY SORDS IN \$1,000st.

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Minday, Feb. 21.

The early dealings in the stock market reflected much depression in prices, all the leading favorites declining more or less, with New York Central, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ontario and Western, Nashville and Chattanooga, Wabash and the coal shares freely offered at the declines. There was, toward the close of the first cail, a partial recovery in values, but much irregularity, with feverish activity. Between cails Union Pacific advanced, but the market was generally weak or utsettled. At the second board the coal shares Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Oregon Navigation advanced, and the market was generally weak or utsettled. At the second board the coal shares Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Oregon Navigation advanced, and the market was stronger in most cases. The latest dealings were moderately active at variable and frequilar prices, declining in final transactions. The more important chappes for the day were as follows: Advanced—Oregon Navigation, 9. Declined—New York Central, 1%: Canada Southern, 5; Nashville and Chattanooga, 3; Northwestern common, 1%; Louisville and Nashville, 1; St. Patl common, 18; Laze, Shore, 1%; Michigan Central, 1; Western Union, 8; Reading, 1%; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1%; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1%; Delaware, Marketerset, 1%; Ten Mountain, N; Erie, N; Pacific Mail, 18; Texas Pacific, 14; Hannibal and St. Joseph common, 14.

Governments were about steady, with a largo business in the 5s of 1881. State bonds were active, but Louisiana consols did not sustain the opening fluores. Railroad bonds were generally dull and drooping, the chief exceptions being Eric 2; 6s, and Ransas and Texas 21s, which had a fair sale, and Iron Mountain 2d incomes, which advanced, Money on call 546 February and cocasionally a small extra commission was paid.

The fright at the Funding bill seems to have passed away. The banks, however, continue to

The fright at the Funding bill seems to have passed away. The banks, however, continue to express their disappr val of it by additional deposits for the purpose of withdrawing circulation. To-day's deposits with the Assistant United States Treasurer here on that account aggregated \$2,272,000, and \$1,030,000 was received from country banks after business hours, making the total deposits since Friday about \$5,500,000. But the bossible effect of this news is more than counteracted by the announcement that the Treasury Department will resume purchases of bonds for the sinking fund. The department now holds about \$12,000,000 that can be returned to circulation by such purchases. A call for \$25,000,000 of the 5 % cent, bonds of 1881 for the sinking funds was issued. Interest will close May 21.

In view of the probable passage of the Fund-

In view of the probable passage of the Fund-ing bill the First National Bank of Albany res-terday resolved to withdraw \$70,000 of its deposited bonds, which cover \$67,000 in circu-

Sterling exchange has fallen to \$4.84 and \$4.85%. The llank of England gained on balance to-day £52.000 bullion.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$704.340; customs, \$741.272.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$704.340; customs, \$741,272.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads held a meeting his morning to consider the letter of Auditor French relative to the Contral Pacific Railroad, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Chairman, together with Measrs. Butterworth and Dickey, to call in person upon the Atomey-Geriaria and consult with him as to the legal remedies proper to be taken under the Thurnian act, or under the general laws of the Chairman, and on the head and to lessed roads in propudice of the tien of the United States, to prevent any diversion of the nest carnings of the Central Pacific Railroad to lessed roads in propudice of the tien of the United States, and to consult with him generally in regard to the allegations on the subject made by the Auditor. The subscommittee were instructed to report upon the subject to the full committee on Thursiay.

The directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, at a special meeting held in this city to-day, adopted a resolution of fically denying all statements and reports to the effect that the company had leased the Nasaville and Chattanooga road with guarantee of dividend or otherwise, and denying that any form of consolidation with that road has were been considered. The absurdity of the rumors thus denied would seem to be apparent in the fact that the official figures of the operations of the Nashville and Chattanooga road for the first seven months of the fiscal year ending Jan. If show a deficiency of 455,000. The not cernings for the months of the fiscal year ending Jan. If show a deficiency of 455,000. The not cernings for the months of the fiscal year ending Jan. If show a deficiency of 455,000. The not cernings for the months of the fiscal year ending Jan. If show a deficiency of 455,000. The not cernings for the months of the fiscal year ending Jan. If show a deficiency of 455,000. The not cernings for the month of January were only \$500.

zation. Fifty suits have been drawn, covering every mile of ratiroad owned by the two companies in the State. The complainant alleges that the tax and assessment are yold on constitutional grounds. The defendants are required to show eause why an injunction should not be granted on Monday next.

Lete Vary Carr advices over that Mosey.

to show cause why an injunction should not be granted on Monday next.

Late Vera Cruz advices say that Mesara. Paimer and Suilivan propose to construct a narrow-gauge tailroad from the City of Mexica to Vera Cruz without subvention. It is supposed the Siexican Government disapproves of the building by American companies of any railways in competition, with those now under contract. It is raid that Mr. Suilivan has bought the Corpus Christiand Laredo Railroad, paying cash therefor. Mr. Symon, as agont, has caused the transfer to E. D. Adams of New York of the concession for a railroad from Altata, State of Sinaloa, to Culiacan and Durango.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held in Philadelphia this morning. The report which was read stated that the total receipts for the year were \$1,509,676-a gain of \$425,827 over 1879. Decroased expenses added to this make a total gain of \$447,775. Disbursements were \$1,287,564,56, maxing earnings for the year \$532,011,-96, from which \$127,775,58 is deducted, leaving surplus for year \$194,236,38.

A preliminary report upon the silk manufacture of the United States has heave tound by the

surplus for year \$194,236.38.

A preliminary report upon the slik manufacture of the United States has been issued by the Census Office, which shows that the total value of the finished goods for the year ending June 30, 1830, was \$44,410,403. Number of factories, 383. Amount of capital (real and personal) invested, \$18,899.500; looms, 8,467. The greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year was \$4,440, and the total amount paid in wages \$9,107,835.

Haggi Lambros & Company of Syra, Greece, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be £40,000.

New York Markets.

Monday, Feb. 21.—Flours and Mark—Dull, drooping, and unsettled but without decided decline. We quote: Flour—No. 2, \$152\$1.50; superfine, \$3.052\$1.50; superfine, \$3.052\$1.50; superfine, \$3.052\$1.50; superfine, \$3.052\$1.50; vestern spring, XX and XXX, \$4.70;\$20,25; Western winter shipping extra spring, XX and XXX, \$4.70;\$20,25; do XX and XXX, \$9.25;\$20,050; patents, \$3.50;\$20; city shipping extras and factor of the control of the contr

10 0-16 11 12-16 12 12 1 12 1 12 1 13 1 14 1 11 9-16 12 9-16 12 4 12 4 13 4 13 4 13 4

Shoulders—Sinoked, 7c.; pickled, 6c. Regt—Western earra mess, 20,0001 18 bbl.; India mess, 8 tec. \$20,002. Berl mess, 20,000 182. Berl Messel hoss, 8c. for city, 8dd 74gc, for Western.

Grans—Whest opened firmer, but closed easier; aster on the spot 148,000 bush, including red winter at \$1.11 \$21,23, as in quality, or which No. 2 at \$1.175,081,18, and No. 3 at \$1.166,081,164; white at \$1.126,21.17, of which No. 1 at \$1.155,083,155 and No. 2 at \$1.175,081,18, and ror; as \$1.126,21.17, of which No. 1 at \$1.155,083,155 and No. 2 at \$1.175,081,18, and ror; as \$1.126,21.17, of which No. 2 at \$1.175,081,18, and to future delivery, \$24,000, bush, including No. 1 white; \$1.152,081,185; for March, \$1.10081,185; for April, and \$1.156,281,155; for March, \$1.10081,185; for mixed and \$1.156,281,155; for March, \$1.10081,185; for March, \$1.10081,185; for mixed and \$1.156,281,155; for March, \$1.10081,185; for mixed and \$1.156,281; for March, \$1.10081,185; for mixed and \$1.156,281; for March, \$1.10081,185; for mixed and \$1.156,281; for mixed and \$1.156,281;

more, wie crude certificates closed forc bid, after self-ing at 85-10.

Navat Stongs-Spirits turpentine was quiet but steady at 4450, for yard lots. Rosins dull and quite nominal.

New York, Monday, Feb. 21.—Receipts of severs, 231 car loads, or 3.545 head, making a total of 1.264 for the wick. Prices were about as on Friday ast, with a duli sale, however, and an easier feding. Our of the best ranged from 8.54 Ph. to dress 50 Be. were 702 live cattle, 6.488 marters of boot, 20 live slaep, 2.0.7 carcasses of mutton, and 1,478 dressed rigs.
Receipts of sheep and lambs, 98 car loads, or 11,320 head, making a total of 30,505 for the week. A few prime sheep changed hands at good prices, but the market generally was extremely doll, and the pens could not be cleared. Sheep ranged from 50,c to 6% 9 %, lamb from 6c, to 7%.
Receipts of negs, 66 car loads, or 0,800 head, making a total of 30,500 for the week. The market was about steady at \$5,05,983.5 \$149 he for peer to good live hogs, and at 8,85%; \$\theta\$, he for beer to good live hogs, and at 8,85%; \$\theta\$, he for the weak.

Business Actices.

Allen's Brain Food positively cures wenkness of brain and sexual organs, \$1,6 for \$5. All druggists, send for circular. ALLEN's pharmacy, 315 1st av., N. Y. Sheriff's Sale .- 10 days only; 380 dozen Gents Fash-mable Bress Silk Hats, \$2 and \$2.50. 138 Fulton'st.

nd 685 Broadway. A Plata, Truthful Statement.-Hyatt's A. B. Lite Balsam will cure your Rhenmatism. Try it.

A 83 Derby, \$1.90; Silk Hats, \$3.20, worth

MARKIED.

DEMAREST-ALGEO - On Feb. 15, by the Rev. Vernot B. Carrell, Resigning W. Demarest to Addise E., daughter of the late Robert Algeo.

FERNALD-CAVE. - On Feb. 17, at the reshience of the bride's parents, Annie E., daughter of Unaries J. Cave, its Robert Algeo.

FRUILLO-YZQUIERIO. - On the 16th inst. As Ricombetic, N. J., by the five Jos. Nursicalo, Mr. Ramon Front Hit. - Blown End. W. J. St. the five Jos. Nursicalo, Mr. Ramon Front Hit. - Blown End. Prof. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. t. Sortina, b. D., Wilham S. Guthre to Lizze J. Brown, clear daughter of James Brown, E.-q. aid of this raty.

HOWLAND - How Aid D. - At the residence of the bride's Brown, Fed. aid of this raty.

HOWLAND - How Aid D. - At the residence of the bride's Browner, on Friday Feb. 18, by the Rev. Badon Fathner, Nr. Charles De. R. Howland of New York to Miss Sarah. M. Howard of Republyon. Howard of Broblyn. —On Tuesday, Feb. 15. at the PRATT—CAYARFLIO.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15. at the scalings of the bridge grants, by the Rev. S. M. Rossins, B. D., thartes J. Frant to Annetts A. Cavarello, anginer of Son, S. Cavarello, and the city of Browlyn.

DIED. BAXTER.—On Sunday, Peb. 20, at the residence of his arents, 30 Medrose at "Hrooklyn, E.D., John, sidest see William and Atin Baxter, and 27 years.
Friends and reliatives are residentially rivited to attend the uncertainty from his late residence on Tuesday, the 22d.

Friends on the residence on Tuesday the residence on Tuesday the residence on Tuesday the residence of the r Interment at eag startors using issues.
Philadelphia papers please copy.
O'HARA. --Relatives and friends are respectfully in citied to attend the tunopart of John W. o'Hara, son or the size Robert and late Morearch o' hara (but the size is not one of the copy. 41 Marhaitan av., "creatipoint, Long Island, es lence, 414 Marhaitan av., "creatipoint, Long Island, es

dence, 414 Mahamada Peb. 22 Peb. 22 SHELLEN - After a short illness, fadin Shevien. His funeral will take place on Tucsday, Fab. 22, from 230 West 18th st., at 1 o'clock. Special Rotices.

KEEP's SHIRTS.

Car customers will blease take much that we have received our Spring importance to a
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Keep's Parts at Parts Nate Stite, Six for \$6, they plant scane to Stite. Six for \$6, they plant scane to Stite. Resp's Perfect Pitting than the State to Mossate, Theftee that can be made. Rossing a ply Rest Irish Lines.

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Almost all throat almosts are now supposed to be diphtliona. This dea senus to parliyes the frontis. Western a posterior of the throat almosts. therm. This side series to partitive the framework he did at ever a screenes in the threat laborate reserved he did at once he had to HENNES MASSIC with the frame the numerous from the meets and effectively precent side spread of the person which is a run and and easters I through the someth and system. This of has had the least of two stomeths and system. This of has had the least of two stomeths and system.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS, MIN WINS LOW S NOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with shink chairen are affected, is a sale and certain remedy. Treatly five centra bottle.

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